

SING SING CONVICT SHOT TRYING TO ESCAPE

CHICAGO LODGERS IN PANIC AS FLAMES KILL SIX

FINAL EDITION.

The



World.

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FIRE PANIC AND DEATH IN CHICAGO LODGINGS; SIX KILLED, TWENTY HURT

Wild Time as Houses Burn and Occupants Swarm Stairs and Fire Escapes.

MANY JUMP FOR LIFE.

Only Single Alarm Sounded and Engines Answer Without Saving Apparatus.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Six men lost their lives in the fire that destroyed the Barnett House, a ten and fifteen cent lodging house at Clark and Harrison streets and the Salvation Army Hotel known as the "Evangeline," adjoining it, to-day. Seven others are in the hospitals, four of whom, it is believed, will die. Fifteen or twenty others were slightly burned or injured in the fire and a panic that followed.

The dead are Thomas McMahon, sixty-two years old; John Collins, fifty-two; J. Dermody, sixty-three; J. Olson, forty; Carl Wagner, thirty-eight, and an unidentified man.

Early reports given out by Fire Chief Seyferlich placed the number of dead at eight, with three other bodies located in the ruins and seven others supposed to be there. When the fire was extinguished two men whom the firemen had tried to reach and who were later found dead were found alive. Later in the day Chief Seyferlich stated he was satisfied there were no more bodies in the building.

SINGLE ALARM FOR FIRE ACCOUNTS FOR LOSS OF LIFE.

Only a single alarm was turned in when the fire was first discovered, and this it is said enabled the fire to get such a start, that it was later impossible to rescue the imprisoned lodgers. The firemen were hampered by lack of proper equipment. The scaling ladders and heavy truck equipment do not answer first alarms in this section.

The fire caused a panic in the South, Clark street police station, two doors away from the burning buildings. Seventy prisoners were handcuffed and taken out of the building by detectives.

A wild scramble for life followed the discovery of the fire and before the fire department arrived at the scene men were jumping from the upper stories and crowding each other off the fire escapes. The firemen found the stairways in the buildings were choked with frantic men and women trying to fight their way to the street. All the upper stories were filled with dense smoke and men were lying on every floor. The firemen stretched life nets and motioned for those who could be seen at the windows to jump. Other firemen attempted to explore the second and third stories. Five women, all unconscious, were carried from the third floor of the Salvation Army building.

Two men jumped from the fourth story. One was killed instantly when his body smashed through the life net set for him. Another climbed out of a window and held to the ledge while crowds shouted encouragement, but the flames burned his hands and arms. Then he let go and dropped to the sidewalk. His skull was crushed by striking against a sign and he died before assistance could reach him.

Firemen carried ten persons unconscious from the first and second stories of the building. Most of these were found in their beds.

FRENZIED MEN JUMP ON ESCAPING CROWD.

A score of men who had climbed down the fire escape in the rear of the building jumped from the second story landing and some were seriously injured, as they jumped on top of the men who preceded them.

The firemen were helpless to control the mob of fear-driven men, composed mostly of homeless and penniless "down and outs."

At 10 o'clock the fire was under control and the search for the dead began, with the result stated.

There were 115 lodgers in the Barnett House and 74 in the Salvation Army Hotel.

Drunk and by mistake.

Getting hold of a bottle of carbolic acid in the dark instead of one containing beef, wine and iron, Harry Podgar of No. 24 East Forty-ninth street drank part of the acid and died before physicians could reach him. He is survived by a wife and three children.

LEAPS FOUR FLOORS TO HIS DEATH AMID CHILDREN AT PLAY

Thomas Curran, 65, Plunges From Window and Falls at Feet of Kiddies.

HE FAILED IN BUSINESS.

Despondency and Effects of Old Sunstroke Thought Responsible for Suicide.

From a fourth-story window at Park avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street, Thomas Curran, sixty-five years old, leaped to the sidewalk of Park avenue at noon to-day. He fell among scores of children who were roller-skating and skylarking on the broad expanse of asphalt. He died, fifteen minutes later, in Fordham Hospital.

Mr. Curran failed in the produce commission business five years ago. At his home, No. 103 Webster avenue, his widow said she had feared for months he would commit suicide and was frightened whenever he was out of her sight. He had a touch of sunstroke last summer, and ever since has talked in a despondent, hopeless way.

Mr. Curran went out a little before noon to take a walk and buy some tobacco. About twenty minutes later he appeared at the home of his niece, Mrs. May Tefft, No. 41 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street. She lives on the fourth floor. He walked in quietly, kissed his niece and petted the baby on her lap, set his cane carefully in the corner and hung up his hat and coat. He sat down and was silent for a few minutes, paying no attention to Mrs. Tefft's questions.

"Think it is about time," he said after a while.

"For what, uncle?" Mrs. Tefft asked. "To end all this," he said, and walked into a bedroom facing on Park avenue.

Mrs. Tefft laid down the baby and sprang after him. He slammed the door and looked it before she reached it.

Mrs. Tefft ran downstairs and called William Keck, the janitor, and his nephew, Frank Weber. They went upstairs with her and broke in the bedroom door.

Mr. Curran was on the fire escape looking down. As they broke in he climbed over the rail. The janitor caught the bottom of the old man's coat, but missed his hold.

Mr. Curran dropped to the sidewalk and the children ran screaming in all directions, bumping into lamp-posts, away from railings and walls in their terror.

Detectives McCarty and Marlon were in One Hundred and Eighty-seventh street, nearby, and ran to Park avenue.

They carried Mr. Curran to a nearby store and sent for an ambulance. Dr. Shaffer came from the hospital. Mr. Curran died almost as soon as he was removed from the ambulance. His skull was fractured and almost every bone in his body was broken.

POPE AGAIN REFUSES CASTELLANE'S APPEAL

ROME, March 9.—Pope Pius again today refused to dissolve the religious marriage of Count Boni de Castellane and Anna Gould, now the Princess de Sagan. To-day's action followed the appeal made on behalf of Count Boni to have his union with the daughter of the late American railroad king set aside, and is believed to finally settle the matter. Both De Sagan and Boni, it is said, were anxious that the Vatican recognize the legal divorce granted dissolving the de Castellane-Gould union. De Sagan especially so, as his present marriage is not recognized by Catholics.

In the Vatican decree it is stated that the Pope holds Count Boni failed to establish his contention that Anna refused to embrace Catholicism, and says that that point was raised merely to delay a divorce.

LADY WARWICK ARRIVES, SCORES SUFFRAGETTES

Titled Socialist and Woman's Equality Advocate Decries Rioters in London Mob.

SET BACK THEIR CAUSE.

Howard Gould, Also In on the Mauretania, Says Battlers Imperilled Him.

Owing to a storm which prevailed clear across the Atlantic and the fog encountered last night off Sandy Hook, the big Cunard Mauretania arrived in port a day late this afternoon. It was the first time the four huge stacks of the Mauretania have been seen in New York harbor for three months. During that period she has been undergoing repairs at Belfast and Liverpool.

The 524 cabin passengers were glad to get ashore. Big and steady as the Mauretania is, she was considerably buffeted about by the continuous gales and head seas. Her best day for speed on the voyage was one in which she covered 240 knots against her record for a day of 276 knots. Nevertheless, Capt. Turner the conservative commander of the vessel, would not admit that the trip had been stormy.

"We had a gentle breeze," he declared, "amounting into a calm."

LADY WARWICK HERE FOR LECTURE TOUR.

Lady Warwick, one of the leading public women of England, tall, handsome and white of hair, was a distinguished passenger on the Mauretania. She is to make a lecture tour of the United States and Canada, extending over six weeks. This will be her initial experience as a public lecturer, although she has frequently appeared on the platform both in England and in this country.

Her Ladyship is a consistent and militant Socialist. She makes a specialty of talking socialism, but on this lecture tour she will not deliver any address exclusively devoted to the subject. She intends to touch upon socialism, however, in her addresses on "A New Era in the Old World" and "Personal Recollections of People I Have Met."

"I am often asked," said Lady Warwick to an Evening World reporter to-day, "why I am a Socialist. I am a Socialist because in socialism lies the only road for the alleviation of conditions as they exist."

"Present conditions of life are hopeless for the many. They cannot endure at a level. They must get better or worse. Socialism will improve them; socialism will stop the amazing of immense fortunes for the few through overreaching the masses."

"The enlightenment of the few and the impoverishment of the many cannot continue under true democracy. Socialism is the only remedy and its growth is really quite remarkable."

SUFFRAGIST HERSELF SHE SCORES RIOTERS.

"The Socialists are not ignorant or reckless. You will find that the leaders of the Socialist movement are men and women who see and think. The study of Socialism is an education, and I believe that it will eventually become the standard by which our governments will be administered."

Lady Warwick is a suffragist, but she was unopposed in her attacks upon the militants who have been rioting in London. She says most of them are women who are seeking notoriety.

"These women," she declared, "have hurt the cause. They have set back the work they claim to be working to accomplish. They have been very foolish indeed, very stupid, and I am sorry for their actions. The destruction of property cannot be excused on the ground of the righteousness of any cause."

Howard Gould, who returned from a six weeks' visit in England, had something to say about the rioting suffragettes, too. He was riding along the Strand in a taxicab on the day of the big disturbance and was caught in a whirlpool of stone-throwing, police heckling suffragettes.

"The women looked to me as though they were temporarily insane," said Mr. Gould. "Certainly there was no sign of the gentleness and reserve we are accustomed to associate with womanhood. I am a sympathizer with woman suffrage, and I hope the leaders of the movement will not countenance any more violence such as that which I witnessed in London."

Titled English Woman Socialist Who Arrived To-Day to Lecture



"HYDE IS HONEST," SAYS PRENDERGAST, NOW RECONCILED

Shakes Hands Publicly With Indicted Former City Chamberlain.

The bitter controversy between Comptroller Prendergast and former City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, out of which grew Hyde's indictment, came to an end to-day when the Comptroller and the former City Chamberlain met accidentally in City Hall Park and shook hands. Later Mr. Prendergast announced that he believes Charles H. Hyde to be an honest man, who can rightly be charged only with a technical offense in the conduct of his important office.

Mutual friends have been talking to Prendergast and Hyde and straightening out some misunderstandings of late. In consequence each man began to see the other in a new light, and when they met to-day they simply walked up and clasped hands and called bygone bygones.

Comptroller Prendergast was on his way to the City Hall when he met Hyde. The meeting was witnessed by gossip and in the course of a short time Mr. Prendergast was asked about it.

"Yes," he said, "we have shaken hands and had a friendly talk. If Hyde had consulted me a year ago his troubles might have been avoided. I advised him that he had too many millions of the city money in banks which I did not consider safe, and I so notified Hyde's office."

"I had inside knowledge of the condition of certain banks carrying city deposits. Later came the failure. At this time Hyde, I believe, was in Europe and his office did not take advantage of the information and counsel I furnished."

"I do not regard Charles Hyde as a dishonest man. He was guilty in a technical sense only, I believe. That is all there is to the matter."

A FRAUD.

It is reported to The World that stock subscriptions to a weekly publication are being solicited, on the representation that this paper is interested in the undertaking. It is a fraud. The solicitor telephoned to the character of Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, asking for an appointment. Later he calls as "Mr. Pulitzer's" representative, explaining that his principal is unable to fill the engagement. The scheme of the stock subscription is then unfolded. Neither The World nor Mr. Ralph Pulitzer has any interest whatever in the publication. The solicitor making such a representation is a fraud and should be prosecuted.

Stationers' reservations and tickets via all Coastwise, Central, South American and Bermuda steamships. Check room for baggage and parcels every day and night. Free baggage space for all passengers. Free baggage space for all passengers. Free baggage space for all passengers.

When you don't advertise nobody will know that you are doing business, and it won't be long before you will know it yourself.

LOOKED IN SAFE FOR 'STOLEN' GEMS; THERE THEY WERE!

Mrs. H. S. Kingsley First Aroused Police by Reporting \$48,000 Robbery.

Mrs. H. S. Kingsley, who occupies an apartment in the Grosvenor at No. 45 Fifth avenue, set all the machinery of the New York Police Department to working yesterday in an effort to unravel the mystery connected with the disappearance of \$48,000 worth of jewelry from a bedroom in her home. She found the jewelry to-day in her safe, which she opened at the suggestion of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty.

Mrs. Kingsley was almost hysterical as she told over the phone yesterday that a chaotic bag of costly baubles had been stolen from her room on the third floor of her home between 7.30 o'clock P. M. on March 5 and 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Lieutenant Detective Farley went to the Fifth avenue mansion with a staff of assistants.

This morning Farley reported to Mr. Dougherty that the case was most baffling.

"Has the lady looked in her safe?" asked Dougherty. Farley said no. He had asked her that and she was very indignant. He hurried up to the house and suggested the safe as a possible receptacle for the jewels.

"Gracious! I never thought of the safe," said Mrs. Kingsley. She opened it and there were her jewels.

AMERICANS IN PERIL CANNOT LEAVE MEXICO.

Many Marooned at Different Points Form Organization to Resist Raiding Rebels.

(Special to The Evening World.) MONTEREY, Mex., March 9.—Arrivals from the south say that Americans in that section are panic stricken and that hundreds who have not the means of getting out of the country are forming organizations for protection in case attack is made upon them by the rioting rebels.

The situation in Guadaluajara, Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi and Durango is reported to be critical, and the anti-American spirit is spreading. In Torreon several hundred Americans are marooned. No word has been received from there for six days. The town was surrounded by four thousand rebels at last accounts.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS ON DESTROYER PAUL JONES.

One Man Meets Death and Two Others Are Injured by Warship Blowup on Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The blow-up out of a boiler aboard the torpedo boat destroyer Paul Jones at San Diego, Cal., yesterday caused the death of Albert Grau, a fireman, and serious injury to Peter Wiers, fireman, and John J. Eberlein, coal passer.

35,000 MILL WORKERS TO GET RAISE IN WAGES.

BOSTON, March 9.—A general advance in wages will go into effect in the cotton mills of New Hampshire and Maine next Monday morning. The advance is expected to be about 5 per cent, and in some instances 7 per cent.

The change in the wage schedule will affect about 35,000 operatives in the two States, thus bringing more than 100,000 hands under the influence of the general upward trend now in progress in New England cotton and woollen mills.

When you don't advertise nobody will know that you are doing business, and it won't be long before you will know it yourself.

CONNOR & CO. FAIL IN WALL STREET; TO PAY IN FULL

Head of Firm Fifth Oldest Member of Stock Exchange; Illness Forces Assignment.

\$3,500,000 INVOLVED.

House Before Reorganization Acted for Jay Gould and Russell Sage.

The suspension of the Stock Exchange firm of Connor & Co. of Room 605, No. 21 Nassau street, was announced shortly after the market closed to-day. Although more than \$3,500,000 is involved it is declared no losses will be sustained.

The firm was established in 1886 and has been doing a big, though quiet, business. The members are E. R. Connor and Charles E. Sullivan, who to-day made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors in favor of James I. Kernaghan, for several years the chief accountant of the firm.

Lawrence & Lawrence of No. 115 Broadway, attorneys for the assignee, this afternoon issued the following statement:

"The Connor & Company firm has been in the process of liquidation for over a year and the protracted illness of its senior member, Mr. E. R. Connor, necessitates this mode of winding up its affairs. The liabilities amount nominally to \$3,500,000; the assets are approximately the same amount, but these are merely the footings from the books of the firm and these figures will be much diminished, as Mr. Washington E. Connor, who is the principal creditor, will take over many of the liabilities. He has also directed that his own claims be deferred, thus making it certain that all others will be paid in full. The assignment is made without any preference. The amount due to Stock Exchange creditors is small and will be paid in full."

Before the organization of Connor & Co. the firm was known as W. E. Connor & Co., with Washington E. Connor, brother of E. R. Connor, its head.

W. E. Connor & Co. acted for years as Stock Exchange brokers for Jay Gould, handling all his railroad deals in the days when the Gould fortune was at its height. For years Gould made his headquarters in the offices of W. E. Connor.

Later W. E. Connor & Co. acted for Russell Sage in all his Stock Exchange transactions. W. E. Connor, who to-day is the chief creditor of the assigned firm, was a close business associate of both Gould and Sage.

E. R. Connor, who with Charles A. Sullivan took over the firm when W. E. Connor retired in 1886, is the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange. He joined on July 6, 1864.

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FOG HELPS CONVICTS IN DASH FOR LIBERTY OVER ICE ON HUDSON

Murderer and Burglar Ran Past Guards, Dodged Bullets and Disappeared in Heavy Mist Hanging Low Over River.

POLICEMAN SHOTS ONE AND TAKES THEM BACK

Sudden Dash for Freedom the Most Daring in History of the Famous Prison.

Two long term convicts, Thomas Donahue and John Hudjinsky, slipped over the fence along the river side of the Sing Sing prison grounds to-day, ran out onto the ice covered river and were "kissed up in the fog before pursuit could be organized. Although shots were fired at them and the alarm was given within a minute by the prison whistle the convicts eluded the guards who started out right behind them.

Knowing that they would be expected to head across the river to the wilds of Rockland County, the fugitives headed down stream until they felt they were out of the prison zone. Then they went ashore and struck off into Westchester in the direction of the tracks of the Putnam Division of the New York Central.

Passing through the railroad yards at the point where they left the Sing Sing convicts met two tramps. Explanations were not necessary. The tramps promptly handed over their overcoats and hats and thus partially disguised the fugitives.

LADY JUDGES ARE HIT WITH HUBBIES WHOM THEY FREE

Feminine Daniels Come to Judgment in Philadelphia at Court's Request.

(Special to The Evening World.) PHILADELPHIA, March 9.—Justice tempered with mercy was the policy pursued by three complaining wives who were given legal authority to inflict sentences upon their recalcitrant husbands in a police court here. The offenses charged by each wife were desertion, non-support and cruelty, and here are the sentences they imposed:

Wife No. 1.—Hubby to spend three months in the House of Correction.

Wife No. 2.—Hubby to come home and be good.

Wife No. 3.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.

Magistrate Morris is the local "Dorothy," who found himself facing three accused husbands with three accusing wives standing by. The testimony showed the husbands were rightfully accused.

"Sentence them yourselves," directed the Magistrate. "I deputize you women to inflict punishment on your spouses."

"Three months in the House of Correction," cried Mrs. Patrick Mackin.

"But, woman," interposed Patrick. "You wouldn't!"

"Three months in the House of Correction," repeated Mrs. Mackin and Patrick was led away talking to himself.

Mrs. Marie Gehenheimer, who had complained her husband had abused her for seven years, was disposed to hand her worse half the same dose inflicted upon Patrick Mackin, but she couldn't bring herself to say the cruel words.

Mr. Gehenheimer promised to reform and his wife took him away with her.

As for Mrs. Thomas Murphy, she had displayed bruises indicating her husband had utilized her as a sparring partner. Thomas, she said, cudge home drunk, beat her up, failed to give her enough money for her support and sometimes apparently forgot she was alive.

"Otherwise," she said, "he's a pretty good husband, so I think I'll give him another chance."

Magistrate Morris is disposed to continue his policy of allowing wives to sentence their own husbands. He thinks that, in course of time, the wives may lose their timidity about handing hubby punishment in the name of justice.

Up to to-day Donahue and Hudjinsky had been model prisoners. It is likely that their escape was due to the pulse born of suddenly granted opportunity. Practically they ran a gauntlet of guards.

They were passing with a gang of men through a yard close to the river bank. The high stone walls that guard the prison on the land side do not extend along the water. The Hudson river iron picket fence are considered a formidable barrier to escape on the water.

It happened that Donahue and Hudjinsky found themselves at a point in the iron fence midway between two guard posts stretching out into the river. Under